

**С.В. МАСТЕРСКИХ, Н.Г. МУРАВЬЕВА**

**COMMUNICATIVE GRAMMAR IN PRACTICE**

**CONDITIONAL SENTENCES**

**ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК (английский)**

**Учебно-методическое пособие  
для студентов I-II курсов  
гуманитарных направлений**

РОССИЙСКАЯ ФЕДЕРАЦИЯ  
МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ  
ФГБОУ ВПО ТЮМЕНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

КАФЕДРА ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ И МЕЖКУЛЬТУРНОЙ  
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ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАПРАВЛЕНИЙ

С.В. Мастерских Н.Г. Муравьева

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## **CONTEXT**

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## Part I. Theory and Practice

**CONDITIONAL SENTENCES (Conditionals)** - условные предложения - это сложноподчиненные предложения, состоящие из двух взаимозаменяемых частей: главного предложения (**main clause**) и придаточного условия (**if-clause**), которое вводится частицей **if**.

Условные предложения в английском языке разделяют на четыре основных типа: **Type 0, Type 1, Type 2, Type 3**. Ситуация может относиться к настоящему, будущему (реальному или воображаемому) или прошлому.

Тип	if-clause	main clause	Ситуация относится к ...
<b>0 / zero</b>	Present Simple / V1	Present Simple / V1	Present / Настоящему
<b>1 / real</b>	Present Simple / V1	Future Simple / Will + V1	Future / Настоящему или будущему
<b>2 / imaginary</b>	Past Simple / V-ed or V2	Would + V1	Imaginary Future / Воображаемому будущему
<b>3 / unreal</b>	Past Perfect / had + -ed or V3	Would / have + V3	Past / Прошлому

**Type 0 / zero Conditionals** – тип условных предложений, в которых описываемые события, явления, вещи являются истиной, фактом (научным, общеизвестным). Они реальны.

**Type 1 / first Conditionals** – тип условных предложений, в которых описываются события будущего времени, они реальны и возможны.

**Type 2 / second Conditionals** – тип условных предложений, в которых описываемые события относятся к настоящему или будущему, но они нереальны.

**Type 3 / third Conditionals** – тип условных предложений, в которых события относятся к прошедшему времени, они могли произойти, но не произошли.

Если предложение начинается с условной части, после нее ставится запятая.

- If you **want** to become a lawyer, you **will have to** pass a very difficult exam. – Если ты **хочешь** стать юристом, тебе **нужно сдать** очень сложный экзамен.

**Внимание!** В английской конструкции, несмотря на будущее время, в части предложения, содержащей **if**, вспомогательный глагол будущего времени НЕ СТАВИТСЯ! В этом отличие от русской конструкции.

- If we **work** hard, we **will finish** the project on time. - Если мы **будем** работать хорошо, мы вовремя **закончим** проект.

### 1. Type 0 / Zero Conditionals (general truth)

Условные предложения данного типа описывают законы природы, общие истины, общеизвестные факты, когда говорят о ситуации, происходящей в настоящее время, как результат условия.

if-clause	main clause
Present Simple	Present Simple

Часто в таких предложениях используется слово **always** или **usually**.

- He usually **rides** a bicycle to a shop if he **has** enough time. - Он обычно **едет** в магазин на велосипеде, если у него **есть** достаточно времени. (В данном случае это привычная (ежедневная) ситуация, реальная.)

**If** (если) можно, как правило, заменить на **When** (когда).

- If / When it **rains**, the roads **get** slippery and dangerous. - Когда **идёт** дождь, дороги **становятся** скользкими и опасными. (Общеизвестный факт.)

### Activity 1. Match the halves (1-7) and (A-G).

- |                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. If you go abroad                  | A if you enjoy your job                           |
| 2. It gets purple                    | B I get angry                                     |
| 3. Meet with your best friend        | C take an aspirin                                 |
| 4. If the computer is destroyed      | D if you feel alone                               |
| 5. You are lucky                     | E if you mix red and blue paint                   |
| 6. If you break your promises        | F ring up to the computer call center             |
| 7. If you feel sick and have a fever | G don't forget to take the international passport |

### Activity 2. Read some Russian superstitions and the tasks. Do you know any English superstitions?

#### A. Replace the words in italics by their antonyms.

- 1) If you whistle *outdoors*, your family *find* all their money.
- 2) If you're talking about future *failures*, it's bad luck. It's better to be silent, or even *optimistic*, until the success becomes a reality.

- 3) If you meet a woman with *full* water buckets coming *away from* you, it is a bad omen.
- 4) If *married* people sit at the corner of the table, they marry.
- 5) If you leave something *in front*, it means you are coming back.

**B. Find the synonyms to the words in italics.**

- 6) If a fork or spoon falls on the *ground*, *expect* a *female* guest.
- 7) If a knife falls, expect a *male* guest.
- 8) Never hand salt to another *person*. If you do this, place it near them on the table, and *allow* them *to* pick it up.
- 9) If you're *leaving* on a long trip, sit *quietly* for two minutes.
- 10) If it is a *good* dress rehearsal in the theatre, it is a *bad* first night.

**C. Fill the suitable word in the gaps: *good, mirror, some, conversation, forgotten, raining, failure, sneezes, hands, lie.***

- 11) If you talk or shake ..... in doorways, it is bad luck. You should always completely enter the room before you greet someone or begin a .....
- 12) If it's ..... when you begin a journey, it is ..... luck.
- 13) If someone ..... while talking, or while someone else is speaking, it means they are telling the .....
- 14) It's bad luck to return home for ..... things. It is better to leave them behind. If you return, you look in the ..... before leaving again.
- 15) If you give a purse or wallet as a gift put ..... money there. Otherwise it brings ....

**D. Match the sentences in the first column with the sentences in the second one:**

1) If a black cat crosses your path, it's bad luck.	a) If you light a cigarette from a candle.
---	--



2) If you spill salt, it's not good.	b) You must spit three times over your left shoulder and knock on wood to keep your good fortune.
3) It will bring you bad luck.	c) Wait for someone else to walk there first.
4) Be careful if someone gives good wishes, or you talk about your good fortune.	d) Throw three pinches over your left shoulder immediately or draw a cross on the spilled salt to remedy this.

**Activity 3. A friend of yours is going to New York City. You have been there before. What information do you give him? First, match the items in the column A to the ones in column B. Then make sentences as in the example.**

**A**

1 get a great view of the city

2 try New York cuisine - f

3 go clothes shopping

4 stay at a luxury hotel

5 enjoy thrilling rides

**B**

a The Plaza Hotel (has a pool and a spa)

b Broadway Avenue (the centre of the American theatre industry)

c The Empire State Building (the tallest building in New York)

d Macy's (the second largest department store in the world)

e Coney Island (has a number of amusement parks)

6 see an entertaining musical      f Katz's Deli (famous for its hot dogs)

*Ex.: If you want to try New York cuisine, go to Katz's Deli. It's famous for its hot dogs.*

## 2. Type 1 / First Conditionals (real present)

Условные предложения данного типа выражают реальные или возможные ситуации в настоящем или в будущем.

if-clause	main clause
Present Simple	Future Simple / Will + V1

- If Mike **finds** a new fun picture, he **will e-mail** me. - Если Майк **найдет** новую забавную картинку, он **отправит** мне по электронной почте.- возможная ситуация.
- We **will arrive** in time if we **leave** just now. – Мы **прибудем** вовремя, если **поедем** прямо сейчас.

В отличие от русского языка, в условной части используется настоящее, а не будущее время.

### Activity 1. Make sentences beginning with *if*.

1. Peter has a lot of money.

2. Mike doesn't study hard.

3. You don't bring Sue.

4. Gregory cuts his hair.

5. Cathy does her homework on time.

6. You need a calculator.

7. They arrive early

A She will go to see the play at the theatre.

B He will look completely different.

C I will lend you mine.

D He will buy a sports car.

F I won't come with you.

E They will give me a call.

G He will fail the test.

**Activity 2. Let's take this first conditional quiz.**

1. Maria is such a hard-working student. If she studies hard, she...

- a. will to pass all her school exams.
- b. will passed all her school exams.
- c. will pass all her school exams.

2. If Jane passes her exams, her mother...

- a. won't be happy.
- b. will be happy.
- c. will to be happy.

3. If Helen becomes lazy at school, her parents...

- a. will be happy.
- b. may be happy.
- c. will to be happy.
- d. won't be happy.

4. If it rains tomorrow morning, we...

- a. will to take our umbrellas.
- b. won't take our umbrellas.
- c. will take our umbrellas.

5. If you eat too much junk food, you ...

- a. will become thinner.
- b. will become fatter.
- c. will to become fatter.

6. I'll come to the cinema,..

- a. after I finish my homework.
- b. when I'm finishing my homework.
- c. after I don't finish my homework.

7. Kate won't come to the party, ...

- a. if you invite him.
- b. if you don't invite him.
- c. if you to invite him.

**Activity 3. Write the correct form of the verbs in brackets.**

1. I (buy) a new laptop computer if I (save) enough money.

2. If it is cold this afternoon, we (not go) to the beach.

3. Peter (get) into trouble if he steals that cell phone!

4. You (not pass) the exams if you don't study harder!

5. If we (not help) them, they (not finish) the work on time.

6. If it (not be) too expensive, we'll buy it.

7. I (give) you \$5 if you (give) me to copy our homework.

#### Activity 4. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Если они меня не застанут, они оставят мне записку.
2. Я позвоню завтра, если не сумею урегулировать эту проблему.
3. Если он сделает попытку познакомиться, я дам ему номер телефона.
4. Я извинюсь, если я почувствую, что не прав.
5. Если вы повернёте направо, вы увидите вдали здание нашего университета.
6. Он одолжит тебе деньги, если ты их вернёшь в течение двух недель.
7. Если я увижу своего друга на вечеринке, я попрошу у него совета. Он всегда даёт мне хорошие советы.

#### Activity 5. Find the endings of the sentences.

1. If we don't hurry,	a) if I don't tidy my room.	6. If I see her,	f) I'll give her your message.
2. If it rains,	b) you'll be tired tomorrow.	7. I'll talk to him	g) if you study harder.
3. Mum will be very angry	c) we will be late.	8. You'll get fat	h) I'll be all alone.
4. If you go to bed late,	d) we will stay at home.	9. If my roommate leaves,	i) if you don't stop eating so much.
5. If you don't tell her the truth,	e) she'll be very upset.	10. You'll have better marks	j) if he comes.

### 3. Type 2 / Second Conditionals (unreal present)

Условные предложения данного типа выражают воображаемые ситуации, которые противоречат реальности и то, что они произойдут в настоящем или будущем маловероятны.

if-clause	main clause
Past Simple / V-ed or V2	Would + V1

- If they **had** much time, they **would travel** a lot. – Если бы у них **было** много времени, они **бы** много **путешествовали**.- воображаемая ситуация.
- If I **had** the time, I **would go** to the beach this weekend. - Если бы у меня **было** время, то я **пошел бы** в выходные на пляж.- ситуация НЕРЕАЛЬНАЯ!

В русском языке этому соответствует конструкция «Если бы...» — т.е. то, чего нет в действительности. И обратите внимание, что нереальная ситуация описывается прошедшим временем (If I **had** the time), хотя речь идет о будущем.

- If I **were (was)** the President, I **would ordain** just laws. - Если бы я **был** президентом, то **издавал бы** справедливые законы. - ситуация нереальная.

Обратите внимание, что и в русском, и в английском языке эта конструкция передается прошедшим временем (если бы я **был**). Но на самом-то деле речь идет о настоящем! Если бы я СЕЙЧАС был президентом! В нереальной ситуации глагол to be в прошедшем времени может быть как **were**, так и **was** (Am.).

- If today **were** Saturday, we **could go** to the beach. - Если бы сегодня **была** суббота, то мы **пошли бы** на пляж. - нереальная ситуация.

**Activity 1. Work in pairs. Say what you would do if you were ...**

*Example: - (What would you do if you were) a good cook?*

- If I *were* a good cook I *would work* in the best restaurant.

- |                  |                               |
|------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. a teacher     | 6. a celebrity                |
| 2. a parent      | 7. the leader of your country |
| 3. an ambassador | 8. a magician                 |
| 4. in London     | 9. in the army                |
| 5. a genius      | 10. a famous psychologist     |

**Activity 2. Take this second conditional quiz to help you practice.**

1. If Jane had lots of money, .....
  - a. she will go on exotic holiday.
  - b. she would go on exotic holiday.
  - c. she is going on exotic holiday.
2. If there were no police officers, .....
  - a. there would be so much crime in the streets.
  - b. there will be so much crime in the streets.
  - c. there won't be so much crime in the streets.
3. People would spend more time at home, if .....
  - a. there were no restaurants.
  - b. there are no restaurants.
  - c. there will be no restaurants.

4. If I could speak Japanese, .....
- a. I will go to Japan.
  - b. I would go to Japan.
  - c. I am going to Japan.
5. If you saw a thief stealing, .....
- a. what would you do?
  - b. what are you do?
  - c. what are you doing?
6. If you were a colour, .....
- a. what colour will you be?
  - b. what colour would you be?
  - c. what colour are you be?
7. If you were given 1 million dollars, .....
- a. what will you do?
  - b. what are you doing?
  - c. what would you do?

**Activity 3. A. Write the correct form of the verbs in brackets.**

- 1. If I were you, I (not wear) those old jeans.
- 2. Terence (win) the championship if he trained harder.
- 3. If he (be) taller, he could be a basketball player.
- 4. The countryside (be) more beautiful if people didn't set fire to the forests every year.



5. If you (stop) smoking, you (feel) much better.
6. I (read) the book if it (be) interesting, but it's so boring.
7. If my boyfriend (treat) me like that, I (break up) with him.

**B) Rewrite the sentences using the second conditional.**

1. I don't have his phone number. I can't call him. If I....
2. I feel terrible I can't go to school. I ....
3. My parents don't like him because he looks so strange. If he ....
4. He doesn't get the good marks because he is lazy. He ....

**Activity 4. Form the sentences using the prompts. What would you do if you ...**

- |  |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. had a private jet?                      | 2. won a million pounds?              |
| 3. wanted to earn some money?              | 4. had a week off?                    |
| <i>Prompts: * fly around the world</i>     | <i>* buy a mansion</i>                |
| <i>* go to Athens      find a part job</i> | <i>* visit London and see Big Ben</i> |

**Activity 5. Translate the sentences into English.**

1. Мой брат побыл бы здесь подольше, если бы не был так занят.
2. Ее подруга пошла бы в кино, если бы она захотела.
3. На вашем месте я бы не был с ним так откровенен.
4. Я был бы вам очень обязан (to be obliged to somebody), если бы вы смогли отложить нашу встречу.
5. Если бы погода была хорошая, дети играли бы на открытом воздухе.
6. Если бы Анна позвонила, мы бы ей кое-что рассказали.
7. На твоём месте я не был бы таким доверчивым.

**4. Type 3 / Third Conditionals (unreal past)**

Условные предложения данного типа выражают воображаемые ситуации, относящиеся к прошлому, наше сожаление о том, что мы сделали или нет.

if-clause	main clause
Past Perfect / had + V-ed or V3	Would have + V-ed or V3

- **If I had been** more careful, I **wouldn't have made** such a big mistake. - **Если бы** я **был** тогда более внимательным, я **бы не сделал** такую огромную ошибку.- нереальная ситуация в прошлом.
- **If I had known** that you were there, I **would have written** you a letter. - **Если бы** я **знал**, что вы там были, я **бы написал** вам письмо. Эта конструкция описывает нереальную ситуацию в прошлом, а не сейчас. «Если бы я знал» когда-то раньше, в прошлом, а не сейчас.  
Нереальная ситуация для прошлого возможна также без использования **if**.
- **Had I known** that you were there, I **would have written** you a letter.  
- **Знай** я, что вы там были, я **бы написал** вам письмо.

### Activity 1. Choose the right option of the conditional clause.

1. If I *had checked* / *would have checked* his notes, I would have seen the mistakes.
2. Dora would have regretted, if she *hadn't played* / *wouldn't have played* the role of Cleopatra in the theatre.
3. Monica would have got the job, if she *had had* / *would have had* much experience.

4. If our team had played better, we *hadn't lost / wouldn't have lost* the game.
5. Pete *would have passed / hadn't passed* the driving tests, if he had been more careful.
6. You wouldn't have lost in this big city, if you *had taken / would have taken* a map.
7. If Boris had got up earlier, he *wouldn't have missed / hadn't missed* the bus.

**Activity 2. Paraphrase these sentences starting with *if*.**

1. She failed her driving test because she went through a red light.
2. We missed the start of the concert because we arrived late.
3. We didn't go on holidays because we didn't have enough money.
4. I didn't buy his suit because I didn't have my credit card.
5. We didn't postpone the meeting because she didn't tell us about her trouble.
6. I sent her a birthday card because I reminded her.
7. Sam said "Hello" because he noticed his friend.

**Activity 3. Match the halves (1-5) and (A-E).**

- |                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. If he had locked his car | A he would have chattered you by e-mail. |
|-----------------------------|--|

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 2. If she had told the truth,                                 | B if they had booked the tickets in advance.  |
| 3. The students would have arrived to the conference in time. | C he wouldn't have crashed the car.           |
| 4. Where would your mate go.                                  | D it wouldn't have been stolen.               |
| 5. If he had been at home,                                    | E the police would have been believed on her. |
| 6. If Harry had driven more carefully,                        | F if we had practiced more.                   |
| 7. We would have won the Olympiad money?                      | G if he had had such big sum of money?        |

**Activity 4. Rewrite the following sentences. Use the third conditionals (If ...).**

1. He didn't get the job because he forgot to come to the interview.
2. I didn't do any part-time jobs while I was at school, so I gained no work experience.
3. William broke into a house and went to prison.
4. It was more expensive because you didn't come on the bus. ... if ....
5. She didn't get better because she refused to go to the doctor.
6. We didn't pass because we didn't study. ... if ....
7. He didn't go out with us because he broke his leg.

**Activity 5. Translate the sentences with *unreal past condition* from Russian into English.**

1. Если бы она сказала мне всю правду, я бы не попал в такую неприятную ситуацию.

2. Мне бы предложили эту работу, если бы я не сделал несколько глупых ошибок в ходе собеседования.
3. Он живет в уже три года в Манчестере, не так ли? Если бы он перестал заниматься английским, его не послали бы в Англию.
4. Если бы я успешно сдал все экзамены, я бы съездил прошлым летом в США.
5. Если бы министру задали этот вопрос вчера на пресс-конференции, я думаю, он обязательно упомянул бы последние события в этом регионе.
6. Если бы ты вчера попросил у меня денег, я бы тебе одолжил, но сегодня они мне нужны самому.
7. Даже если бы они настаивали тогда на моем участии, я бы отказался.

## 5. Mixed Conditionals

В предложениях смешанного типа, как правило, используются условные предложения **Type 2 и Type 3 Conditionals**.

- **If you were more polite, you **wouldn't have spoken** to your boss like that.** – Если ты **был бы** более вежлив (всегда), ты **бы не разговаривал** так со своим начальником (тогда).

В этом случае придаточное предложение относится к настоящему, описывает характерную черту человека, а главное предложение относится к прошлому, описывает ситуацию, которая уже произошла.

- **If she had not missed the bus, she **would be** here now.** – Если она **бы не опоздала** на поезд (тогда), она **была бы** здесь сейчас.

В этом случае придаточное относится к прошлому, а главное предложение к настоящему.

**Activity 1. Choose the correct tense of the verb for each sentence.**

1. If I (be) you, I would never talk to him again.
2. If he study) enough, he could have passed the exam.
3. She would have been in New York now if there (be) no delay!
4. If I see him today, I (tell) him to bring my books back.
5. What would you do if you (see) a snake in the classroom?
6. If he (break/not) his left leg, he could have played football in the match this evening.
7. If water is heated up to 100 centigrade, it (boil).

**Activity 2. Write the sentences beginning with *If*.**

*Example: I wasn't hungry, so I didn't eat anything.*

*If I'd been hungry, I would have eaten something tasty.*

1. Mary didn't study hard, so she failed her exams for sure!
2. I didn't know that Joe had to get up early, so I didn't wake him up.
3. I was able to buy the car only because Jane lent me the money.
4. Karen wasn't injured in the crash because she was wearing a seat belt.
5. You didn't have any breakfast - that's why you're hungry now.
6. I didn't get a taxi because I didn't have any money.
7. The accident happened because the road was icy.

**Activity 3. Complete the sentences putting the appropriate type of conditional.**

1. He will go to the university if \_\_\_\_\_.
2. She could visit Australia if \_\_\_\_\_.
3. If Emma found tickets to this performance, \_\_\_\_\_.
4. . If my camera hadn't been stolen, \_\_\_\_\_.
5. It's time to feed the dogs and they get very upset if \_\_\_\_\_.
6. If Kelly didn't lose his phone number, \_\_\_\_\_.
7. If you had said you weren't hungry \_\_\_\_\_.

**Activity 4. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.**

1. Он присоединился к нашей дискуссии, иначе мы бы проиграли.
2. Если бы я знал английский хорошо, я бы вчера помог тебе перевести статью.
3. Если бы вы не напомнили Джорджу позвонить мне, он бы забыл это сделать.
4. Если бы не Джейн, мы бы никогда не познакомились.
5. Я не знал, что ты окончил университет, иначе я бы обязательно позвонил, чтобы тебя поздравить.
6. Если бы Ричард был здесь, он дал бы вам более хороший совет.
7. Если бы я знал ответ на этот вопрос, я бы обязательно помог тебе.

## 6. WISHES

Среди условных предложений в английском языке выделяют предложения с глаголом **to wish**. Эти предложения обычно используют для выражения сожаления о том, что не получилось что-то очень желаемое или ожидаемое. Предложения с конструкцией **I wish** является сложноподчиненным. Главное предложение – **I wish**, придаточное – вся остальная часть предложения. Иногда, но крайне редко, эти части соединяются союзом **that**.

Некоторые трудности возникают при восприятии придаточного предложения. Конструкция **I wish** синонимична выражению **I want to (я хочу)** или **I would like to (я хотел бы)**, но с оттенком сожаления.

- Жаль, что я не убедил Анну пойти к доктору. Эту фразу можно сказать по- другому: Я хотел бы убедить Анну пойти к доктору. При переводе на английский язык это будет выглядеть так: **I wish I convinced Ann to go to the doctor. (I want Ann to go to the doctor. - Complex object).**

Таким образом, при использовании конструкции **I wish** необходимо поменять утверждение на отрицание и наоборот.

- **I wish you didn't go there.** Жаль, что ты пошел туда.
- **I wish you went there.** Жаль, что ты НЕ пошел туда.
- Жаль, что идет снег. **I wish it wasn't snowing.**
- Марии жаль, что мы НЕ можем пойти в театр. **Maria wishes we could go to the theatre.**

### **Формы сказуемого в придаточном предложении:**

- Если действие происходит в настоящем или будущем, используется **Past Simple** (простое прошедшее время) или **Past Continuous**, действие находится в процессе развития.



- Если действие уже произошло, используется Past Perfect (прошедшее совершенное).

- I wish Alex didn't do it. Жаль, что Алекс делает это.
- I wish Alex had done it. Жаль, что Алекс НЕ сделал это.
- I wish Alex hadn't done it. Жаль, что Алекс сделал это.

Конструкция **I wish ... would** выражает крайнюю степень недовольства сложившейся ситуацией.

- I wish he would stop smoking. Жаль, что он никак не бросит курить! (Он курит, меня это раздражает).

Отдельного внимания заслуживает конструкция **I wish I were**, а именно — форма Past Simple: вместо привычного was в первом лице единственном числе - were. В строгих [английских грамматиках](#) указывается, что вместо **I was** нужно говорить и писать **I were**, т.к. подчеркивается нереальность события. В разговорном английском языке, а также в [английских и американских фильмах](#) и сериалах используется **I wish I was!**

If only — это более экспрессивная форма конструкции I wish.

Типы	Грамматическая форма	Использование	Примеры
ТИП №1: сожаление о настоящем	I wish (if only) + Past Simple или Could	Сожаление о событиях, происходящих в настоящем времени. То, что мы хотим изменить	I wish I were more courageous. I wish I could drive a car.

		сейчас. Could выражает недостаток физической возможности.	
ТИП №2: маловероятное желание изменить что-то в будущем	I wish (if only) + Would	Желание что-то изменить в будущем, выражение крайнего недовольства или неуверенности.	I wish he would prepare for his exams. I wish you would stop smoking.
ТИП №3: сожаление о прошлом	I wish (if only) + Past Perfect	Сожаление о чем-либо случившемся, либо неслучившемся.	I wish I had gone to the party last night.

**Activity 1. What would you say in these situations? Use *I wish ... would....***

*Example:* It's raining. You want to go out, but not in the rain.

I wish it would stop raining.....

1. You're waiting for Jane. She's late and you're getting impatient.
2. You're looking for a job - so far without success. Nobody will give you a job.
3. You can hear a baby crying. It's been crying for a long time and you're trying to study.

4. Brian has been wearing the same clothes for years. You think he needs some new clothes.
5. Your friend drives very fast. You don't like this.
6. Joe leaves the door open all the time. This annoys you.
7. Your tent is leaking; you can't fix it.

**Activity 2. Fill in the gaps with an appropriate auxiliary / modal verb.**

*Example:* She can't type but she wishes she *could*.

1. They didn't enter the institute but they wish they .....
2. I'm not going to the meeting but I wish I ..... .
3. My brother is very tall but he wishes ..... .
4. My little niece can't tell the truth but I wish she .....
5. Kate's husband doesn't earn much money but she wishes he ..... .
6. Tom probably won't listen to the teacher's advice but I wish he ..... .
7. Susan is not qualified enough for the job but she wishes she ..... .

**Activity 3. Match the items in column A with those in column B to make complaints, using *would* / *wouldn't*. Then, decide which person from the list is making each complaint.**

***\*librarian***

***\*zoo-keeper***

***\*actor***

***\*doctor***

***\*referee***

***\*shop manager***

***\*journalist***

1. I wish readers a (eat) healthily.

- |                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| 2. If only the politician | b (play) fairly.                              |
| 3. I wish my patients     | c (not write) on the books.                   |
| 4. If only the audience   | d (arrive) at work on time.                   |
| 5. I wish my staff        | e (not talk) during the play.                 |
| 6. If only the teams      | f (not feed) the animals.                     |
| 7. I wish visitors        | g (answer) my questions about the psychology. |

**Activity 4. Imagine yourself in the following situations. Make sentences with *I wish*.**

1. You've eaten too much and now you feel sick.  
I wish I hadn't eaten so much fast food.
2. There was a job advertised in the newspaper. You decided not to apply for it. Now you think that your decision was wrong.
3. When you were younger, you never learned to play a musical instrument. Now you regret this.
4. You've painted the gate red. Now you think that red was the wrong colour.
5. You are walking in the country. You'd like to take some photographs, but you didn't bring your camera.
6. You have some unexpected guests. They didn't phone first to say they were coming. You are very busy and you are not prepared for them.
7. You don't live close to the office. Now you regret this.

**Activity 5. Read Ben's letter to Steve. Put the verbs in capitals into the correct form.**

Dear Ben,

Well, it's been two weeks since I started living in my new house,  
but I already wish my family 1) ***hadn't moved*** here. ***not/move***  
I honestly thought I would enjoy the quiet life of the village,  
but now I wish we 2) ... to our old house in the city. The problem ***return***  
is it's just so quiet here. If only there 3) ..... more people of ***be***  
my age, then may be I wouldn't feel so 4) ..... Sometimes, I ***alone***  
really miss my friends in my old neighbourhood. I wish I 5) ...; ***drive***  
then I would be 6) ..... to visit them more often. If only my ***ability***  
dad 7) ..... his new job; then we wouldn't have needed ***not/take***  
to move at all. Sorry, Ben, I wish I 8) ..... a more ***write***  
cheerful letter. 9) ....., the next time I write, I will feel better. ***Hope***  
If only I 10) ..... more patient! I look forward to hearing from ***be***  
you soon.

Steve

## Part II. Communicative Practice

### 7. CONDITIONALS IN CONTEXT I

**Activity 1. Read and complete the conversation between two students.**

**Eliza:** Mike, I'm so sorry, I can't go with you to the birthday party tonight. If

I 1) didn't have (not have) so much to do, I 2) \_\_\_\_\_ (come).

**Mike:** Why are you so busy?

**Eliza:** I am preparing for an exam tomorrow. I wish I 3) \_\_\_\_\_ (can

come) with you. We 4) \_\_\_\_\_ (can spend) a great time!

**Mike:** But, Eliza...

**Eliza:** Life 5) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) much easier if I didn't have to pass exams. We 6)

\_\_\_\_\_ (meet) so many times and 7) \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) so many places, if I

8) \_\_\_\_\_ (not study) at university and if I 9) \_\_\_\_\_ (have) more free time.

**Mike:** Eliza, listen to me! I know the way out! You should give up studying.

If you 10) \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) the university, we 11) \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) a lot

of time together. Eliza, you must follow my advice, and we will be happy again.

**Eliza:** Oh, Mike! I wish I 12) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) so silly!

**Activity 2. Today we are going to interview a very famous actress and singer Helen Parker. And today our conversation is about unusual**

**and difficult situations. If you had to spend a month alone in a deep forest what would you take with you?**

“If I had to spend a month in a deep forest, 1) **I’d take** (take) lots of drinking water with me. Then I 2) \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a knife, some matches and a gun. If it 3) \_\_\_\_\_ (get) dark, I 4) \_\_\_\_\_ light) a fire. With a knife I 5) \_\_\_\_\_ (make) a cabin, if it 6) \_\_\_\_\_ (be)cold. I am not good at shooting.

But a gun is a good way to defend myself from big animals such as bears, apers and wolves. If there 7) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) any small animals in the forest I 8) \_\_\_\_\_ (keep) one as a pet. How merrily I 9) \_\_\_\_\_ spend the time there!

If I 10) \_\_\_\_\_ (take) any books with me, I 11) \_\_\_\_\_ (choose) Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe. It’s an excellent guide-book that teaches how to survive in difficult situations.

### **Activity 3. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.**

1. A: Can you help me to solve the puzzle?

B: If you **wait** (wait) a moment, I **will show** (show) you how.

2. A: I’ve got a bad mark for my test again.

B: If you \_\_\_\_\_ (work) hard, you \_\_\_\_\_ be able) to pass the exam well.

3. A: I need some help in the garden now.

B: OK, if you \_\_\_\_\_ (dig) the ground, I \_\_\_\_\_ (plant) the seeds.

4. A: How long are you going to work on this project?

B: If nobody \_\_\_\_\_ (disturb) me, I \_\_\_\_\_ (be able) to finish it next Friday.

**Activity 4. In the conversation below two friends are putting a new piece of furniture together. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verb in brackets.**



A: So where do you think this bit goes?

B: Well, if we *put* (put) it here, this piece *will fit* (fit) onto it perfectly.

A: Yes, but if you 1) \_\_\_\_\_ (*do*) that, how 2) \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (*get*) the doors on?

B: Good point. Perhaps we should do the doors first. Yes, if we 3) \_\_\_\_\_ (*attach*) the doors now we 4) \_\_\_\_\_ (*be able to*) stand it upright.

A: But how 5) \_\_\_\_\_ we \_\_\_\_\_ (*get*) the top on if we 6) \_\_\_\_\_ (*do*) that? It 7) \_\_\_\_\_ (*be*) too tall to reach.

B: Hmm. OK. Let's put the top on first then.

A: Yes, good. Now if we 8) \_\_\_\_\_ (*stand*) it upright, we 9) \_\_\_\_\_ (*be able to*) to fix the doors and put the shelf in and it 10) \_\_\_\_\_ (*be finished*) .

B: Not quite. What's this bit?

A: Ah, that's easy. If you 11) \_\_\_\_\_ (*read*) the instructions, you 12) \_\_\_\_\_ (*see*) that it's a spare shelf- we don't need it.

**What's a piece of furniture? Choose it from pictures below.**







**Activity 5. Two language students are talking about their plans for future. Decide if their use of conditionals in 1-10 is right or wrong, and put a tick (V), or correct those that are wrong.**

Pietro: I'm thinking of moving to Oxford next month.

Suzi: Really? Why do you want to do that? 0) v\_\_\_\_\_

Pietro: Because I think if I will stay here 1) I might get bored. 1) will

Suzi: But you might not like Oxford. What 2) will you do then? 2) \_\_\_\_\_

Pietro: Oh, I know I'll like it because I've been there before.

Suzi: Have you? You seem to have been everywhere. I've hardly been anywhere since I arrived.

Pietro: Where 3) would you like to go? 3) \_\_\_\_\_

Suzi: Oh, lots of places- 4) I like to go to Scotland and I'd love to see

Oxford and Cambridge, of course. 4) \_\_\_\_\_

Pietro: Well, if 5) I will decide to move to Oxford, 5) \_\_\_\_\_

6) come and visit. 6) \_\_\_\_\_

Suzi: Thanks. When 7) do you know for sure if you are moving? 7) \_\_\_\_\_

Pietro: Well, if I 8) didn't pay for the course by next week, 8) \_\_\_\_\_

9) I'll have to wait until next month. 9) \_\_\_\_\_

10) I'd let you know what happens if you like 10) \_\_\_\_\_

## CONDITIONALS IN CONTEXT II

### Activity 6. Read and complete.

**Steve:** What's wrong, Ben? You look terrible!

**Ben:** Well, you 1) \_\_\_\_\_ (look) terrible today, too, if you 2) \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a day like mine yesterday. My car slid into a tree, because the roads were icy.

**Steve:** Oh? I was driving on the icy roads yesterday, and I didn't have such a trouble. What happened?

**Ben:** Well, I think if I 3) \_\_\_\_\_ (drive, not) so fast, I 4) \_\_\_\_\_ (slide, not) into the tree.

**Steve:** Icy roads and speed don't mix. If drivers 5) \_\_\_\_\_ (speed) on ice, they're likely to spin their car in a circle.

**Ben:** I know. But I have one more problem. I didn't have my driver's license with me. If I 6) \_\_\_\_\_ (have) it, I 7) \_\_\_\_\_ (have to, not) pay an extra fine in the court next month.

**Steve:** Why were you driving without your license?

**Ben:** Well, I lost my wallet some days ago. It slipped out of my pocket, while I was riding the bus to work.

**Steve:** Oh, Ben! If you 8) \_\_\_\_\_ (take, not) that bus, you 9) \_\_\_\_\_ (lose, not) your wallet. If you 10) \_\_\_\_\_ (lose, not) your wallet, you 11) \_\_\_\_\_ (have) your driver's license with you when you hit a tree. If you 12) \_\_\_\_\_ (have) your driver's license with you, you 13) \_\_\_\_\_ (have to pay, not) a big fine when you go to court next week. And of course, if you 14) \_\_\_\_\_ (drive, not) too fast, you 15) \_\_\_\_\_ (run into, not) a tree, and you 16) \_\_\_\_\_ (be, not) in this mess now. If I 17) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) you, I 18) \_\_\_\_\_ (take) it easy for a while and just 19) \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) home where you are safe.

**Ben:** Enough about me! How about you?

**Steve:** Well, things are really looking up for me. I'm planning to take off for Florida as soon as I finish my finals. I'm sick of all this cold, rainy weather we've been having.

**Ben:** I wish I 20) \_\_\_\_ (go) with you. How are you planning on getting there?

**Steve:** If I 21) \_\_\_\_\_ (have) enough money, I 22) \_\_\_\_\_ (fly). Otherwise, I 23) \_\_\_\_ (take) the bus. I wish I 24) \_\_\_\_ (drive) my own car because it 25) \_\_\_\_ (be) nice to drive there, but it's such a long trip. I've been looking for a friend to go with me and share the driving.

**Ben:** I have a super idea! Why don't I go with you? I can share the driving. I'm a great driver!

**Steve:** Oh, Ben! I can't believe it.

**Activity 7. Speak about wishes and regrets. Rewrite underlined mistakes they made with wish and the third conditionals.**

A: Is there anything you regret, Pete?

B: Sometimes I think about my career. If I would've listened to my parents, I might've become a psychologist. And what about you?

A: Actually 1) I wish I can speak Japanese. I might like to go and work in Japan one day. Oh, and 2) I wish my sister married her boyfriend. The whole family wants her to.

C: A regret of mine is about an ex-boyfriend. I wish now 3) I didn't pay a lot of attention on him. If I'd known how he was going to treat me, I would be more careful. Stefan, you're very quiet, any regrets?

D: Only about food. I was very fussy eater as a child. 5) I wish I discovered good food earlier. In my family, though, it's my mother who has the regrets. 6) She wishes she would have had the opportunities I had.

Example. If I'd listened

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 2. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 4. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 6. _____ |

***Write two regrets that you have.***

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_



**Activity 8. Look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. Tick each correct line. If a line has a word which should not be there, write the word in the space.**

***Losing your memory***

- |   |           |
|---|-----------|
| 1. Imagine it that one day you woke up and      | <u>it</u> |
| 2. discovered that you had completely lost your | <u>V</u>  |
| 3. memory. How would you have feel exactly?     | _____     |

4. I have thought about this recently after I was \_\_\_\_\_
5. involved in a traffic accident. I woke up in \_\_\_\_\_
6. hospital, and said to myself 'It's the time I \_\_\_\_\_
7. got up and have went to school!' I soon realized \_\_\_\_\_
8. my mistake. A nurse came in and asked to me \_\_\_\_\_
9. what my name was. I thought about it for a \_\_\_\_\_
10. moment and then said, 'I would wish I knew!' \_\_\_\_\_
11. Then I tried to get up. 'I'd rather prefer \_\_\_\_\_
12. you didn't do that,' said the nurse. 'Don't worry \_\_\_\_\_
13. you'll have it your memory back soon.' \_\_\_\_\_
14. 'I wish you hadn't have said that,' I replied. \_\_\_\_\_
15. 'Now I am really worried! If I hadn't looked \_\_\_\_\_
16. in my wallet, I wouldn't have been known my \_\_\_\_\_
17. own name!' Unfortunately my memory soon came \_\_\_\_\_
18. back, and I realized I had a Maths test the next day! \_\_\_\_\_

### CONDITIONALS IN CONTEXT III

**Activity 9. Read and complete with a suitable form, using a negative where necessary.**

#### The extinction of dinosaurs

The dinosaurs probably became extinct after a giant asteroid hit the earth about 65 million years ago. But what 1) would have happened (happen) if this asteroid 2) \_\_\_\_\_ (miss)? Scientists believe that in this case, dinosaurs 3) \_\_\_\_\_ (continue) to dominate the Earth, and that modern animals 4) \_\_\_\_\_ (probably exist). Instead of elephants and lions and so on, there 5)

\_\_\_\_\_ (be) different types of dinosaurs, because the animals we have now simply 6) \_\_\_\_\_ (be able) to evolve. Some scientists have even suggested that dinosaurs 7) \_\_\_\_\_ (develop) along the same lines as human beings. But the general view is that perhaps dinosaurs brains 8) \_\_\_\_\_ (grow) larger, but if they 9) \_\_\_\_\_ (exist) today, dinosaurs 10) \_\_\_\_\_ (change) very much in general, and 11) \_\_\_\_\_ (look) much the same. The prospects for human beings would not be so good, however. If the asteroid 12) \_\_\_\_\_ (collide) with The Earth, there 13) \_\_\_\_\_ (probably be) any humans alive today. When the asteroid disaster wiped out the dinosaurs, it gave mammals the advantage. Without that space collision, mammals 14) \_\_\_\_\_ (stand) much chance against the dominant dinosaur species.

### **Activity 10. Choose the right form of the verb.**

1. If you \_\_\_\_\_, I would have brought my friends over to your house this evening to have a party, but I didn't want to bother you.

A. had studied      B. studied      C. hadn't been studying      D. didn't study

2. When Pete stopped talking, Steve finished his sentence for him as though Steve \_\_\_\_\_ Pete's mind.

A. would read      B. had read      C. reads      D. can read

3. If I \_\_\_\_\_ you, I would revise all the material before the test tomorrow.

A. am      B. could be      C. were      D. had been

4. If someone \_\_\_\_\_ into the library, smile and say: "May I help you?" or "What would you like to read?"

A. comes      B. came      C. would come      D. could come

5. The world \_\_\_\_\_ a better place if we had known a hundred years ago what we know today about the Earth environment.

- A. will be                      B. was                      C. should be                      D. might be

6. "Here is my phone number."

"Thank you. I'll give you a call if I \_\_\_\_\_ some help tomorrow.

- A. will need                      B. need                      C. would need                      D. needed

7. "Are we lost?"

"I think so. I wish we \_\_\_\_\_ a map with us today".

- A. were bringing                      B. brought                      C. had brought                      D. would bring

8. \_\_\_\_\_ you, I'd think twice about the decision. It's a great responsibility to conduct such experiments.

- A. If I had been                      B. If I were                      C. Should be                      D. If I am

9. "Was Mary seriously injured in the automobile accident?"

"She broke her leg. It \_\_\_\_\_ much worse if she hadn't been wearing her seat belt."

- A. will be                      B. would have been                      C. was                      D. were

10. "I'm really sorry about what happened during the party. I feel guilty."

"It's OK. I'm sure you wouldn't have done it if you \_\_\_\_\_".

- A. should have                      B. had to                      C. hadn't had to                      D. have to

**Activity 11. Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the verb in brackets.**

## THE EARTH AFTER HUMANS

If all the people on Earth 1) disappeared (disappear) tomorrow, nature 2) \_\_\_\_\_ (begin) to reclaim the planet. For a start, if people no longer 3) \_\_\_\_\_ (populate) the atmosphere, the air soon 4) \_\_\_\_\_ (become) clean again. If there 5) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) no people to maintain buildings, they 6) \_\_\_\_\_ (soon begin) to decay, but more solid parts 7) \_\_\_\_\_ (take) thousands of years to disappear. If 6.5 billion humans no longer 8) \_\_\_\_\_ (compete) with other species on Earth, most species 9) \_\_\_\_\_ (benefit). For example, if humans no longer 10) \_\_\_\_\_ (catch) fish, the numbers of fish worldwide 11) \_\_\_\_\_ (eventually increase).

However, if humans 12) \_\_\_\_\_ (vanish) from the Earth, endangered species of animals 13) \_\_\_\_\_ (not necessarily recover) as some are already too few in number. Some endangered species 14) \_\_\_\_\_ (have) greater difficulty surviving if no humans 15) \_\_\_\_\_ (take) the trouble to protect them from other species. Even if we no longer 16) \_\_\_\_\_ (poison) the planet, several decades 17) \_\_\_\_\_ (go by) before all dangerous chemicals 18) \_\_\_\_\_ (disappear). And even if the burning of fossil fuels 19) \_\_\_\_\_ (cease) tomorrow, the oceans 20) \_\_\_\_\_ (not absorb) all the CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere for thousands of years. In the end, though, if alien visitors 21) \_\_\_\_\_ (land) on the Earth in 100,000 years time, they 22) \_\_\_\_\_ (find) no signs that an advanced civilization had ever lived here.

**Activity 11. Read the text and underline conditional sentences.**

## A FARMER AND AN APPLE TREE



A rich farmer had a friend who was a gardener and grew very good apples. One day the farmer came to his friend and said: «What wonderful apples you've got here!»

«If you like I shall give you one of my apple-trees», said the friend. He selected a fine young tree, gave it to the farmer and said: «If you take it home and plant it at once, you will have very good apples.

The farmer thanked his friend and took the tree home. But when he came home, he did not know where to plant it. If he planted it near the road, passers-by would steal the apples. If he planted it in one of his fields, his neighbors might come at night and steal the apples. If he planted it near his house, his own children might steal the fruit.

Finally he planted the tree deep in the forest where no one could see it. Naturally the young tree could not grow without sunlight and soon died. When the gardener learned about this, he said that if he had known what the farmer would do to the tree, he would never have given it to him.

«What could I do?» answered the farmer. «If I had planted the tree near the road, passers-by would have stolen the apples. If I had planted it in one of my fields, my neighbours would have come and stolen the fruit. If I had planted it near my house, my own children would have stolen the apples.»

«Oh» said the gardener, «if I had known how greedy you were, I'd never have given you the tree». (From an English textbook)

**Discuss with a partner:**

1. What is the main idea of the text?
2. How could you characterize a farmer?
3. Where would you plant an apple-tree if you were a farmer?
4. What would you do if you were a gardener?

**Activity 12. Open the brackets and put the verbs in the correct form.**

**Render the story.**

An American lady travelling in England (to get) into compartment in a smoking carriage where an Englishman (to smoke) a pipe. For a short time she (to sit) quietly expecting that the Englishman (to stop) smoking. But when the train (to be) under way for half an hour, she (to begin) to cough and sneeze trying in this way to show him that, she (to object) to the smoke. At last seeing that all her efforts to attract his attention (to fail) she (to address) him impatiently:

“If you (to be) a gentleman, you (to stop) smoking when a lady (to get) into the carriage”.

“If you (to be) a lady,” (to reply) the Englishman, “you (not to get) into a smoking carriage”.

“If you (to be) my husband,” (to say) the American lady angrily, “I (to give) you poison.”

The Englishman (to look) at her for a moment or two.

“Well,” he (to say) at last, “If I (to be) your husband I (to take) it with pleasure.”

## 8. CONDITIONALS IN PROJECTS

### Project I TRADITIONAL AND CONDITIONAL

**Step I. LEAD-IN: *Do you know these facts about manners and social behaviour in Britain? In other words, are you culturally aware? Do this quiz together and decide if you think they are true or false and also what the situation is in your own country.***

**QUIZ**

*Are you culturally aware?*




1. British boys over the age of about ten or eleven don't kiss their fathers.
2. If you see a friend or relative after a long separation, you automatically kiss or shake hands with them.
3. When someone asks you how you are, it's polite to say. 'Fine, thanks', even if you feel terrible.
4. On the underground in London, people usually talk together on their way to work.
5. When you are in a cafe/restaurant and you want to attract the waiter's attention, you click your fingers and say: 'Waited'
6. In shops and restaurants, etc., you don't need to say 'please' to the assistants, unless you want, some special help.
7. Everyone at work is normally called by their first names, even the boss.

8. Old people are treated with respect and have a special place in British society.
9. If you don't like smoking, you can tell people not to smoke in your home, even your close family and friends.
10. If you are invited to a friend's house for dinner at 7.00 pm, it is okay to arrive at 7.30pm.

**Step II. ROLE-PLAY. Work in pairs. Imagine you are from another country and discuss it.**

**Possible questions:**

1. How would you behave if you met the person for the first time?
2. What are the main rules considering the clothes in your country?
3. Is it usual for you to have a business meeting over the breakfast?
4. What are the main table manners in your country?
5. Do you often invite people to your home?
6. What would you do to get ready to the visit of your friends?

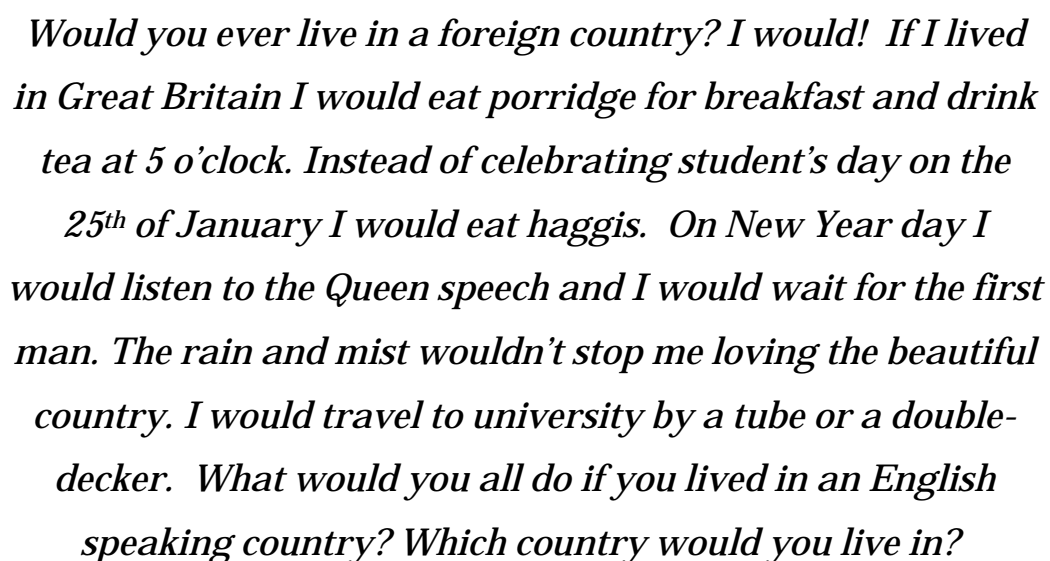
<p><u><i>You are from Japan. Your name is Naoko.</i></u></p>  <p><b>Points to include:</b></p>	<p><u><i>You're from England. Your name is Kathy.</i></u></p>  <p><b>Points to include:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• common form of greeting – handshake; friends</li> </ul>	<p><u><i>You're from Brazil. Your name is Andira.</i></u></p>  <p><b>Points to include:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• men – shake hands; eye contact;</li> <li>• women – kiss;</li> </ul>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to bow</li> <li>• take off shoes</li> <li>• prefer not to discuss business while eating</li> <li>• go out after work with colleges</li> <li>• invite guests at weekend</li> <li>• spray the entrance hall with water</li> <li>• when guests leave – hosts see them out of the house</li> <li>• be modest, don't show off</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• may kiss;</li> <li>• different clothes – from jeans and T-shirts to official suites;</li> <li>• have business lunch and do business as you eat;</li> <li>• like to invite guests; “potluck lunch”</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brazilian women dress “sexy” in all situations whether business, casual or formal;</li> <li>• do not discuss business during meals unless your host brings it up;</li> <li>• like to invite guests at weekends for “Churrasco” or Brazilian barbecue;</li> <li>• stay to midnight or even later;</li> <li>• different kinds of meat on long metal skewers.</li> </ul>
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#### Step IV. RESEARCH. “If I would live in ...”

After learning about conditionals you are to take part in a cultural project and combine it with the grammatical lesson. Work in groups of 2-3 and choose one of ***the English speaking countries*** to research the different traditions, holidays, festivals, and customs in comparison to your own. Each group of students should create a project called “**If I would live in .....**” and present it for other students. Each student will take the responsibility of one category for the country, food, traditions, clothing, dances, festivals etc. You should be responsible to use at least 5 different conditionals in their portion of the presentation. The evaluation will be based upon grammatical structure, cultural information, confidence, fluidity and participation.



*Would you ever live in a foreign country? I would! If I lived in Great Britain I would eat porridge for breakfast and drink tea at 5 o'clock. Instead of celebrating student's day on the 25<sup>th</sup> of January I would eat haggis. On New Year day I would listen to the Queen speech and I would wait for the first man. The rain and mist wouldn't stop me loving the beautiful country. I would travel to university by a tube or a double-decker. What would you all do if you lived in an English speaking country? Which country would you live in?*

## **Project II. EDUCATION**

### **Step I. LEAD-IN: Answer the questions:**

1. Are there any differences between Russian and world-famous universities?
2. Which education would better for your future career? Why?
3. Why do more and more Russian students prefer foreign education?
4. How long would you study at University abroad?
5. What would be important for you if you decided to study in Great Britain?
6. Would you like to study abroad or in Russia? Why?

**Step II. READING: Read the text about education in England and Wales and replace the words in bold with their synonyms in a box.**

studying, doing/carrying out, teaching, enter, continue for,  
receive money to pay for living expenses, postgraduate degree, obtain,  
qualification

### **Studying at university**

If you want to 1) **go** to university, you must first pass examinations that most students take at the age of eighteen (called 'A'levels). Most students take three 'A' levels (three examinations in three different subjects) and they must do well in order to 2) **get** a place at university because the places are limited. At the moment, approximately 30% of young adults go to university in Britain.

If you get a place at university, the 3) **tuition** is free, and some students also 4) **get a grant** as well. Students at university are called undergraduates while they are studying for their first degree.

Most university courses 5) **last** three years, some courses last four years, and one or two courses, e.g. medicine, may be even longer. During this period students can say that they are studying history, or 6) **doing for** a degree in history, for example. When they finish the course and pass their examinations, they receive a 7) **degree**. This can be a BA (=Bachelor of Arts) or a BSc (=Bachelor of Science), or a LLB (=Bachelor of Law).

When you complete your first degree, you are a graduate. (In the US, students also use this word as a verb and say, they 'graduated in history' or 'graduated in chemistry', for example.) Some students then go on to do a second course or degree. These students are then postgraduates. There are usually three possible degrees:

MA (Master of Arts) or MSc (Master of Science); usually one year

MPh (Master of Philosophy), LLM (Master of Laws); usually two years

PhD (Doctor of Philosophy), LLD (Doctor of Law); at least three years

DSc (Doctor of Science) is often an honorary degree.

When people study one subject in great detail (often to find new information), we say they are 8) **conducting** research (U); e.g. I'm doing some research into/on the languages of different African tribes.

**Step III. SPEAKING. *Work in Pairs: Imagine you are a student of university in Great Britain. What would you tell your Russian friend about your education? Discuss and compare your studying in Great Britain and Russia using the following prompts:***

1. If you wanted to enter university in England/Russia, you...
2. If you did well in .....examinations in different subjects, you...
3. If you got a place at university in England/Russia, the tuition ...
4. If you studied for your first degree in England/Russia, you .....
5. If you did for a degree three years, you ...
6. If you completed your first degree in England/Russia, you...
7. If you carried out research, you .....
8. If you were a postgraduate, you.....
9. If you studied 5 years, you ....
10. If you were British/Russian, you .....

**Step IV. RESEARCH.**

*You won an educational grant of 20 thousand Euros, according to which you can spend a year studying at the University of the UK, which gives excellent knowledge and guarantees employment. However, you do not know which university to choose and must do a research to determine. Your choice affects the opinion of your parents and the supervisor, and it must be approved by the grant issuer.*



***Work in Groups of four and discuss all possibilities, then come to the conclusion and present your opinion using prompts below. You should prove your opinion with details.***

“If I were a ..... I would choose ..... because.....

As for me I'd prefer to study in ..... because.....

#### **Step IV. WRITING**

Write an opinion essay about university you have chosen.

### **Project III. REGRETS**

#### **Step I. LEAD-IN: Answer the questions:**

1. Have you ever had any regrets about your past experience?
2. Would you change your past if you had a time machine?
3. Do you always obey your parents? Why?

**Step II. READING:** Read the text carefully and choose a, b or c to complete the sentence.

**“If only I had listened to them.....”**

More than a year ago, I woke up on a bright Sunday morning which was the worst day of my life. After having my breakfast, I decided to have some fun with my new bicycle. It was given to me by my uncle on my fifteenth birthday. My parents told me to not ride it because I was not a very good rider but, I disobeyed them.

If I had listened to their advice, I would not lose my right leg. But I did not. I forgot their warning. I was enjoying myself on the road for about ten minutes when I saw a car speeding towards me. I wanted to move to

the side of the road but I lost my balance. I tried to get up but I could not. Before I knew what was happening, the car hit me and I was thrown ten meters away. Then, I lost consciousness .When I regained it I was in the hospital and my family members were around my bed. I could not move my right leg because, it was not there. I screamed for perhaps ten minutes. My mother held my hand and told me that I had lost my right leg in the accident. I was shocked. It was not easy to face life with only one leg.

I am thankful that my family were there when I needed them most. Now, I am learning how to walk with my artificial leg. I want to tell other young people that sometimes their parents know best. I will never be able to ride a bicycle again. But if you still have two legs, make sure to keep them safe. (www.Englishdaily.com)

1. The accident might not have happened if.....
  - a. That day was not a Sunday.
  - b. The writer listened to his parents' advice.
  - c. He did not take his breakfast.
2. When the writer saw the speeding car, he.....
  - a. Tried to get up.
  - b. Tried to move to the side of the road.
  - c. Tried to ride his bicycle faster.
3. The writer learnt from the accident to.....
  - a. Ride the bicycle slowly.
  - b. Obey his parents.
  - c. To walk with the artificial leg.

### **Step III. RESEARCH.**

One day, while you were going back home from school, you witnessed an accident or something bad happened to you. Write a paragraph of about eight (8) lines in which you tell us about: When, where, why and how did the accident occur?

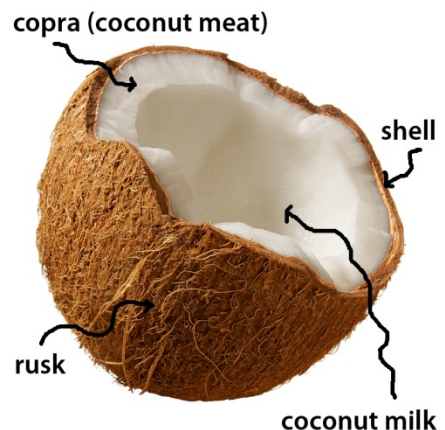
- Past simple and past continuous
- Conditional types.

### **Project IV. ON A DESERT ISLAND**

***If you were on a deserted island, what would you do first, secondly etc.? Put the things in order of importance and explain why you think so.***

**What a misfortune! You can find nothing but coconuts on the island...  
What can you make out of these? Be creative!**

- create a shelter
- find drinking water
- find food
- make a fire
- make a weapon
- look/wait for help
- have a rest/relax



## Project V. LUCK

**Step I. LEAD-IN: Read the text and answer the following questions.**

1. Did Ted play the Pick- Five Lottery game?
2. Would you describe Ted as a generous person? Justify.
3. Did he have the five numbers?

### **The Pick Five No-Winner**

**by Frances Jones**

The TV was on in the living room. But Ted was not watching. He was having a sandwich in the kitchen. His lottery ticket was under the telephone. In the living room the TV said, "The first number of the Pick Five Lottery is two. Then we get a ten." Ted said, "I think I have a two and ten." From the living room, the TV said, "Twelve. Twenty-one." Ted got up to get his ticket. His ticket was in one hand and his sandwich in the other. "What? What was that? I have a two and ten. Twelve! Twenty-one! I have them! I have them! A sixty, and I am the winner!" "Sixteen," from the TV in the other room. Ted yelled, "Sixty! I have sixty!" He jumped and laughed and kicked. "I am the winner!" he yelled.



He telephoned his friends. He telephoned his family. He said, "I am the Pick Five Lottery winner! I am the winner! I am going to get dollars on top of dollars on top of dollars! I am a winner!" One friend said, "Ted, my car has stopped working. Can I have \$10,000 to get a car?" Ted's brother asked, "Can you give me \$500 for the doctor?" Another friend said, "Do not give your dollars to anyone. Let me have them. I'll get you some big bucks!" Ted's telephone did not stop ringing. Person after person

said they were happy for Ted. Then they asked for \$600 or \$20,000 or \$100. And Ted said, "Yes. Yes. Yes."

At five-thirty Ted's friends and family went with him to the Lottery Office. They were laughing and yelling. They yelled that Ted was the winner. A man said, "Come into my office, Ted. I'll look at your ticket." Then Ted and the man were back. Ted was not laughing. The man said, "The winning lottery numbers were two, ten, twelve, twenty-one, and sixteen. Not sixty. Ted is not a winner." The friend with the car asked, "You cannot give me \$10,000 for a car? Well then, give me \$250 to get my car fixed." Ted said, "I do not have \$250." That friend said, "Some friend you are!" But the others said, "Ted, you are OK, dollars or no dollars. Come on, let's live it up! Let's party with the Pick Five no-winner."

## **Step II. READING.**

**1. Read the text and find out in which paragraph it is mentioned that Ted did not really win the prize?**

**2. Write the correct form of the verbs in brackets:**

**1.** If Ted really (to win) .....The lottery, he (to make) ..... his family more comfortable.

**2.** His friends (probably to ask) ..... him many favours if they (to need) ..... so.

**3.** If he (not be able) ..... To realize his dreams, Ted (not to feel) ..... good.

## **Step III. RESEARCH. Situation of Integration. Written Expression.**

Suppose you were in Ted's place but you really won the Pick-Five Lottery game. Write your best friend an email about what you would do with the money and if you would change your lifestyle or keep it like it is, who you would help, and how.

## **Project VI. MISFORTUNE**

**Step I. LEAD-IN: Read the text and find the following words:**

Suspicious – appearing to be breaking the law or rules in some way.

Receipt – proof that you have paid for an item.

Notorious – famous for doing bad things.

Innocent – when you have not committed any crimes.

Grateful – how you feel when someone does you a favour or gives you a gift.

Relieved – how you feel when a bad situation ends better than expected.

Rescue – to help someone get out of danger or trouble.

**Step II. READING. Read the text and answer the questions:**

**story time!**

So, what happens in the story?

The male character (let's call him Frank) has a series of misfortunes.

First, he goes into a game shop and buys a game, normally a simple thing, but his whole day goes wrong from there on.....

Somehow, Frank takes the wrong game home. "No problem", he thinks, "I'll take it back to the shop and change it"

However, when he gets there, the shop is really busy, so Frank decides to hang around for a bit looking at games rather than wait for ages in the queue. Unfortunately, the store detective finds this suspicious and asks to look in Frank's bag. Frank has a game in his bag, but he doesn't have a receipt for it, as his receipt is for a different game. The store detective isn't very understanding and calls the police.

When the police arrive they take one look at poor Frank and decide that he's a notorious shoplifter they've been looking for and arrest him. They show Frank some CCTV footage of the wanted man, and sure enough, he and Frank are very similar looking. The police go on to charge Frank with many crimes of which he is innocent!

Well, to cut a long story short, in the end Frank's brother comes to the police station to identify him. Frank is very grateful and relieved. Together they go back to the game shop and after some argument with the unsympathetic staff, Frank gets an apology and his game – the right one!

So, did all end well for Frank? Unfortunately not!

Frank had forgotten that it was his brother's birthday. "Hey!" said his brother (let's call him Paul), "Is that what you got me? Thanks Frank, I love that game!"

Oh dear... poor Frank! After his brother had rescued him, what could he do? He gave Paul the game. "Happy birthday Paul," he said, "and thanks for rescuing me".

What could have been different in Frank's day?

## QUIZ!

- Did Frank steal the game?
- Why did the store detective suspect Frank of shoplifting?
- Who did Frank look like?
- How did Frank get out of the Police station?
- What had Frank forgotten?

### Step III. RESEARCH.

## So what if.....?

Please write as many third conditional sentences as you can about Frank's bad day. Use the examples in the box to help you.

I can think of a few things!

If he hadn't taken the wrong game home, well, none of it would have happened! If the shop hadn't been so busy, he wouldn't have hung around looking suspicious.



## Project VII SUPERSTITIONS

**Step I. LEAD-IN: Do you believe in wedding superstitions? Read the poem and discuss the old English traditions with your partner.**

If you married in *white*, you will have chosen all right.

If you married in *grey*, you will go far away.

If you married in *black*, you will wish yourself back.

If you married in *red*, you will wish yourself dead.

If you married in *blue*, you will always be true.

If you married in *pearl*, you will be in whirl.

If you married in *green*, ashamed to be seen.

If you married in *yellow*, ashamed of the fellow.

If you married in *brown*, you'll live out of town.

If you married in *pink*, your spirits will sink.

**Step II. READING. Read the text about British superstitious and compare them to Russian:**

### **BRITISH SUPERSTITIONS**



#### ▪ **GOOD LUCK**

- ✓ Lucky to meet a **black cat**. Black Cats are featured on many good luck greetings cards and birthday cards in England.
- ✓ Lucky to find a **clover plant with four leaves**.
- ✓ Cut your **hair** when the moon is waxing and you will have good luck.

- ✓ **Putting money** in the pocket of new clothes brings good luck.

- **BAD LUCK**

- ✓ Unlucky to **spill salt**. If you do, you must throw it over your shoulder to counteract the bad luck.
- ✓ Unlucky to **open an umbrella in doors**.
- ✓ Unlucky to **pass someone on the stairs**.



**FOOD SUPERSTITIONS**

- ✓ When finished eating a **boiled egg**, push the spoon through the bottom of the empty shell to let the devil out.



- **TABLE SUPERSTITIONS**

- ✓ If you drop a **table knife** expect a male visitor, if you drop a **fork** a female visitor.
- ✓ **Crossed cutlery** on your plate and expect a quarrel.

- **WEDDING SUPERSTITIONS**

- ✓ The bride should never wear her **complete wedding clothes** before the day.
- ✓ For good luck the bride should wear “**something borrowed, something blue, something old and something new**”.



**Step III. RESEARCH. Match these superstitions to the right endings.**  
**When write about some superstitions from your own country.**

1. If you walk under a ladder,
2. If you open an umbrella inside the house,
3. If you open an umbrella in fine weather,
4. If a girl catches the bride's bouquet after the wedding,
5. If you break a mirror,
6. If you catch a falling leaf in autumn,
7. If you see a four-leaf clover,
8. If the palm of your right hand is itchy,
9. If the palm of your left hand is itchy,



- a. you will have bad luck for seven years.

- b. it will bring rain.
- c. you will have good luck.
- d. you will lose some money.
- e. it will bring misfortune for the household.
- f. you will have good luck.
- g. you will have bad luck.
- h. you will get some money.
- i. she will be the next to marry.

## **9. Conditionals in Poems and Songs.**

**Activity 1. Read the poem by Rudyard Kipling and translate it. What is the main idea of the poem?**

### **IF**

If you can keep your head when all about you  
Are losing theirs and blaming it on you;  
If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you,  
But make allowance for their doubting too;  
If you can wait and not be tired by waiting,  
Or being lied about, don't deal in lies,  
Or being hated, don't give way to hating,  
And yet don't look too good, nor talk too wise:

If you can dream -- and not make dreams your master;  
If you can think -- and not make thoughts your aim;  
If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster

And treat those two imposters just the same;  
If you can bear to hear the truth you've spoken  
Twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools,  
Or watch the things you gave your life to, broken,  
And stoop and build 'em up with worn-out tools;

If you can make one heap of all your winnings  
And risk it on one turn of pitch-and-toss,  
And lose, and start again at your beginnings  
And never breathe a word about your loss;  
If you can force your heart and nerve and sinew  
To serve your turn long after they are gone,  
And so hold on when there is nothing in you  
Except the Will which says to them: "Hold on!"

If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue,  
Or walk with kings -- nor lose the common touch,  
If neither foes nor loving friends can hurt you,  
If all men count with you, but none too much;  
If you can fill the unforgiving minute  
With sixty seconds' worth of distance run -  
Yours is the Earth and everything that's in it,  
And -- which is more -- you'll be a Man, my son!

**Activity 2. Do you know how to bring up children? Read some rules of up-brining “Children learn what they live” by Dorothy Law Nolte and discuss this problem with your mate.**

If a child lives with criticism, he learns to condemn.

If a child lives with hostility, he learns to fight.

If a child lives with ridicule, he learns to be shy.

If a child lives with shame, he learns to feel guilty

If a child lives with tolerance, he learns to be patient.

If a child lives with encouragement, he learns to confidence.

If a child lives with praise, he learns to appreciate.

If a child lives with fairness, he learns justice.

If a child lives with security, he learns to have faith.

If a child lives with approval, he learns to like himself.

If a child lives with acceptance and friendship, he learns to find love in the world.

**Activity 3. Listen to the song, fill in the gaps. What kind of conditionals do you know? Find the examples and translate them.**

**"Always" (Bon Jovi)**

This Romeo is bleeding but you can't see his blood

It's nothing but some feelings that this old dog kicked up

It ..... (rain) since you ..... (leave) me, now I .....(drown) in the flood

You see I ..... (always/ be) a fighter but without you I give up

Now I can't sing a love song like the way it's meant to be

Well, I guess I'm not that good anymore but baby, that's just me

And I ..... (love) you, baby - Always

And I ..... ( be) there forever and a day - Always

I ..... (be) there till the stars ..... (not / shine)

Till the heavens..... ( burst) and the words ..... (not / rhyme)

And I know when I ..... (die), you..... ( be) on my mind

And I ..... (love) you - Always

Now your pictures that you left behind are just memories of a different life

Some that made us laugh, some that made us cry,

one that made you have to say goodbye

What I..... (give) to run my fingers through your hair,

to touch your lips, to hold you near

When you say your prayers try to understand,

I ..... (make) mistakes, I'm just a man

When he..... (hold) you close, when he ..... (pull) you near,

When he ..... (say) the words you've been needing to hear  
I ..... (wish) I was him 'cause those words are mine  
to say to you till the end of time

Yeah, I ..... (love) you baby - Always  
And I ..... (be) there forever and a day - Always

If you ..... (tell) me to cry for you, I .....  
If you ..... (tell) me to die for you, I .....  
Take a look at my face there's no price  
I won't pay to say these words to you

Well, there ain't no luck in these loaded dice  
But baby if you ..... (give) me just one more try,  
we ..... (pack up) our old dreams and our old lives  
We ..... (find) a place where the sun still ..... (shine).

**Activity 4. Listen to the song, fill in the gaps. What kind of conditionals do you know? Find the examples and translate them.**

**“If you had my love” (Jennifer Lopez)**

If you \_\_\_\_\_ (to have) my love  
And I \_\_\_\_\_ (to give) you all my trust

Would you comfort me  
And if somehow you \_\_\_\_\_(to know)  
That your love would be untrue  
Would you lie to me  
And call me baby

Now, if I \_\_\_\_\_ (to give) you me, this is how it's got to be  
First of all, I won't take you cheatin' on me  
Tell me who can I trust in you  
And I refuse to let you play me for a fool  
You \_\_\_\_\_ (to say) that we would possibly spend eternity  
See that's what you \_\_\_\_\_ (to tell) me (that's what you \_\_\_\_\_ (to tell))  
But if you want me  
You have to be fulfilling all my dreams  
(If you really want me, babe)

\_\_\_\_\_ (to say) you want my love and you've got to have it all  
But first there are some things you need to know  
If you want me to live  
With all I have to give  
I need to feel true love  
Or it's got to end, yeah  
I don't want you  
Trying to get with me  
And I end up unhappy  
(Don't need the hurt and I don't need the pain)  
So before I do  
Give myself to you  
I have to know the truth  
(If I spend my life with you)

**Activity 5. Listen to the song. Find the examples of conditionals and translate them. What kind of conditionals is there? What would you do if you ruled the world?**

### **Tom Jones - If I Ruled The World**

If I ruled the world  
Every day would be the first day of Spring  
Every heart would have a new song to sing



And we'd sing of the joy every morning would bring

If I ruled the world

Every man would be as free as a bird

Every voice would be a voice to be heard

Take my word, we would treasure each day that occurred

My world would be a beautiful place

Where we would weave such wonderful dreams

My world would wear a smile on its face

Like the man in the moon when the moon beams

If I ruled the world

Every man would say the world was his friend

There'd be happiness that no man could end

No my friend, not if I ruled the world

Every head would be held up high

There'd be sunshine in everyone's sky

If the day ever dawned when I ruled the world

You may say that I'm a dreamer

But I'm not the only one

And maybe someday you will join us

And the world will be as one

You may say that I'm a dreamer

But I'm not the only one

Maybe someday you will join us  
And the world will be as one

## Part III. Practice in Progress

### Test 1.

**Activity 1. Match the parts of the sentences, identifying the type of conditionals.**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Nell wouldn't have missed the meeting, | A you could marry?                             |
| 2. She won't go to work,                  | B he would still have a job.                   |
| 3. If he had locked his car,              | C I'd have reserved a bigger table.            |
| 4. I would buy that expensive vase        | D she would do the parachute jumping with you. |
| 5. If Paul takes part in the competition, | E she would have entered the university.       |
| 6. If his boss hadn't sacked him,         | F if he had been on time.                      |
| 7. If she had more time,                  | G he'll win.                                   |
| 8. Do you ever wish                       | H it wouldn't have been stolen.                |
| 9. If I had known you were coming,        | I unless she's better.                         |
| 10. If Caroline had passed her exams,     | J if I had enough money.                       |

**Activity 2. Choose the best answer.**

1. If Benjamin Franklin (not / work) so hard, he (not / become) thy symbol of America.

A *didn't work*

D *didn't become*

*B hadn't worked*

*E hadn't become*

*C wouldn't have worked*

*F wouldn't have become*

2. If they (be) at a loose end last month, they (pass) the exam. But they failed it.

*A hadn't been*

*D would have passed*

*B were not*

*E would pass*

*C wouldn't have been*

*F will pass*

3. If Christopher Columbus (not / have) such a passion for travelling, he (discover) America in 1492.

*A hadn't*

*D hadn't discover*

*B wouldn't have had*

*E didn't discover*

*C hadn't had*

*F wouldn't have discovered*

4. If Tony (get up) early tomorrow morning, he (go) jogging in the park with you.

*A will get up*

*D go*

*B get up*

*E is going to go*

*C got up*

*F will go*

5. You look tired. If I (be) you, I take a holiday.

*A be*

*D will take*

*B were*

*E would take*

*C have been*

*F take*

6. I (do) the same if I (be) in your shoes.

*A will do*

*D am*

*B would do*

*E were*

*C would have done*

*F will be*

7. If pigs (have) the wings, they (fly).

*A had*

*D fly*

*B have*

*E would fly*

*C would have*

*F will fly*

8. Hurry up! We (not / get) good seats in the plane if we (arrive) late.

*A don't get up*

*D arrived*

*B won't get*

*E will arrive*

*C didn't get*

*F arrive*

9. Would it be all right if the guests (come) round at six?

*A come*

*C will come*

*B came*

10. If I had one million dollars, I (probably / buy) a flat in another country.

*A will probably buy*

*B would probably bought*

*C probably bought*

- |   |   |           |   |                |   |               |   |                |
|---|---|-----------|---|----------------|---|---------------|---|----------------|
| 1 | A | strand    | B | am stranded    | C | was stranded  | D | stranded       |
| 2 | A | had found | B | will find      | C | would find    | D | finds          |
| 3 | A | never go  | B | had never gone | C | will never go | D | would never go |
| 4 | A | could     | B | will check     | C | had checked   | D | will have      |

check

checked

- 5 A build B to build C having built D building
- 6 A make B to make C making D having made
- 7 A talking B to talk C talk D to talking
- 8 A wasn't B hadn't been C couldn't be D won't be
- 9 A is being B will be C would have been D would be
- 10 A find B will find C would find D had found

## Test 2.

### Activity 1. Choose the correct answer A, B or C.

1. If Kate ..... older, she could live by herself.

A *will be* B *were* C *was*

2. Liza wishes she ..... brave and would go scuba-diving.

A *will brave* B *would brave* C *were brave*

3. Elizabeth ..... a card if she had remembered it was their anniversary.

A *will send* B *would send* C *would have send*

4. If Mark had known her, he ..... to her.

A *would have talked* B *would talk* C *will have talked*

5. I wish my team hadn't lost this game. If only we ..... in the final.

A *could played* B *can play* C *could have played*

6. If he ..... chocolate, he will love this cake.

*A likes*

*B like*

*C have like*

7. If you watch the news, you ..... a lot. – I know. I watch it every day.

*A learn*

*B were learning*

*C would learn*

8. Jane wishes she ..... a new job.

*A can find*

*B could find*

*C would have found*

9. If I were you, I ..... him.

*A wouldn't marry*

*B wouldn't have married*

*C won't marry*

10. If you ..... some money, what would you do with it?

*A win*

*B won*

*C would win*

**Activity 2. Find the endings. Put the verb in the correct form.**



- |   |                                      |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. If we had explained the situation properly | A his boss wouldn't have been angry. |
| 2. We'll go for a picnic tomorrow             | B she would fit in her old clothes.  |
| 3. If my aunt had taken an umbrella           | C if we hadn't missed our plane.     |
| 4. I'll e-mail you                            | D she wouldn't have got wet.         |
| 5. If people weren't so greedy                | E if he was a millionaire.           |
| 6. If Diana went on a diet                    | F Vicky would have agreed.           |
| 7. He'd give up work                          | G if it is a nice day.               |
| 8. If he hadn't been late for work            | H if I don't go out.                 |
| 9. We would have arrived in London by now.    | I the world would be a better place. |

**Activity 3. Open the brackets using the correct form of the verb.**

1. The teacher (be) pleased if the pupils greeted him.
2. I (certainly/do) it if it is possible.
3. If you (do) the job carefully, you would get better results.
4. The view was wonderful. If they (have) a camera, they (take) some pictures.
5. They will be foolish if they (not/take) this opportunity.
6. I would be scared if a thief (walk) in here.
7. If she (be) older, she would have more sense.

8. If only I (have) money, I (lend) you some.
9. If you (not eat) healthy food, you (get) sick.
10. If she (get) up early in the morning, she usually (go) swimming.

### **Test 3.**

**Activity 1. Match the two parts to make meaningful conditional clauses.**

1. If you had worn a raincoat	a. unless she does her best this time.
2. You'd like hang-gliding	b. the headmaster will phone your parents.
3. If you don't attend lessons	c. you wouldn't have got wet through.
4. Patrick wouldn't have vomited	d. if there was a good weather.
5. Sally will fail her driving test	e. if he hadn't eaten and drunk so much.

**Activity 2. Complete the sentences.**

1. If she (arrive) on time, she wouldn't have missed the English lesson.
2. If you (be) more careful, you might not have broken your glasses.
3. If he hadn't watched TV until midnight, he (not be) late for work.
4. You (not get) the job if you hadn't applied for it.
5. If I had invited you to my wedding party, (you/go)?

6. She (have) better grades in her exams if she had worked harder.  
7. He (not break) his leg if he fell.

**Activity 3. Read the text. Choose the correct form of the words in capitals and fill in the gaps.**

Dear Henry,

You can't imagine what an awful day I've had. My neighbour

1) \_\_\_\_\_ this morning, so I offered to help him with his **not/feel**  
pet dog, Rex. I really wish I 2) \_\_\_\_\_ his dog for a walk. **not/take**  
I didn't realize how energetic he was!

I wish I 3) \_\_\_\_\_ at home. If I had, I wouldn't have been **stay**  
dragged through the park by Rex and 4) \_\_\_\_\_ over a cyclist! **knock**  
Fortunately, the cyclist wasn't hurt but he got angry.

Then I had to take Rex to the vet. You 5) \_\_\_\_\_ **never believe**  
what happened. We 6) \_\_\_\_\_ in the waiting room when, **sit**  
suddenly, a man came in with his cat and Rex went wild!  
He started barking and chased the cat round the room.  
Unfortunately, a vase 7) \_\_\_\_\_ to the ground and broke. **fall**  
The man shouted at me and I really felt awful.

Anyway, if I ever tell you I 8) \_\_\_\_\_ to look after **plan**  
someone's cat, please stop me!

Michael

**Test 4.**

**Activity 1. Circle the correct item.**

1. If you go to San Francisco, you \_\_\_\_\_ the Golden Gate Bridge.  
a. Will see  
b. Would see

2. If we had practiced more, we \_\_\_\_\_ the competition.
  - a. Could win
  - b. Could have won
3. If you \_\_\_\_\_ red and yellow, you get orange.
  - a. Will mix
  - b. Mix
4. If Nina \_\_\_\_\_ earlier, we would have gone shopping.
  - a. Had come
  - b. Came
5. If Celine \_\_\_\_\_, take a message.
  - a. Will call
  - b. Calls
6. If I had the time, I \_\_\_\_\_ a gym.
  - a. Would join
  - b. Will join
7. Unless the weather \_\_\_\_\_, we'll have to cancel the picnic.
  - a. Doesn't improve
  - b. Improves

**Activity 2. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.**

Dear Auntie Claire,

I feel so unhappy. I wish we 1) **(not/move)** to London. If only Mum and Dad 2) \_\_\_\_\_ **(give)** it some more thought before they decided to come here.

Everything is so different. First of all, it's always cold and wet. I wish it 3) \_\_\_\_\_ **(not/keep)** raining all the time. Secondly, I really miss my old friends. I wish my new classmates 4) \_\_\_\_\_ **(be)** friendlier – it would make

things a lot easier. Finally, I feel really alone. If only there 5) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) someone here I could talk to.

Do you think there is anything I can do to make myself feel better?  
Please help.

Thanks for any advice,

Emma

### **Activity 3. Open the brackets using the correct form of the verb.**

A: If only the sun \_\_\_\_\_ (come) out.

B: Cheer up! I don't think it's going to rain much longer.

1. A: Did you enjoy the concert last week?

B: No, I'd rather \_\_\_\_\_ (go) the cinema!

2. A: I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ (not/ lend) Bill my laptop.

B: You mean he hasn't return to you yet?

3. A: I wish you \_\_\_\_\_ (tidy) your room.

B: I'm busy with my homework right now. I'll do it later.

4. A: I'd rather you \_\_\_\_\_ (not wear) these dirty shoes inside the house.

B: Don't worry. I'll take them off.

5. A: Is Leila going with you to LA?

B: No, she wishes she \_\_\_\_\_ (come) but she can't get time off work.

6. A: That bag seems too heavy for the old woman.

B: If I were you, I \_\_\_\_\_ (offer) to carry it for her.

### **Activity 4. Fill in the blanks with the most suitable form of the verb.**

1. Unless you (have) a permit, you (not get) a job.

2. If water (boil), it (turn) into steam.

3. If it (rain) tonight, I (not go) out.
4. If you (ask) me one hour ago, I (help) you.
5. If I (have) his address, I (call on) him.
6. If she (need) help, she always (come) to me.
7. Joe (finish) his work earlier last night if you (help) him.

### **Test 5.**

#### **Choose the correct variant:**

1. If you ..... hard, you could pass exams well.  
A had worked                  B worked                  C work
2. If only Tara ..... and broken her leg.  
A fell                                  B hadn't fallen                  C would fall
3. If Tim had money, he ..... on holiday this year.  
A would have gone    B be going                  C went
4. .... it rains, we will go camping.  
A If                                  B Unless                  C As long as
5. If I had the day off, I ..... to the beach.  
A had gone                  B went                  C would go
6. John wishes he ..... more for the exam.  
A studied                  B studies                  C had studied
7. Jane wishes she ..... a house.  
A owns                          B owned                  C had owned
8. If you hadn't studied, you.....the exam.

A will fail                      B would have failed      C had failed

9. If I ..... Paul, he wouldn't have overslept.

A call                      B called                      C had called

10. My parents wish I .....study more.

A could                      B had                      C would

11. Stacy .....if we had asked her.

A would have helped      B can help              C could help

12. If you add three and four, you.....seven.

A would get              B get                      C got

13. If she had finished earlier, she .....to the party tonight.

A will go                      B would go              C went

14. The plants ..... unless you water them.

A won't die              B are dying              C will die

15. I wish I ..... play the piano better.

A would                      B can                      C could

16. We will go to the concert if we .....our work.

A finish                      B finished              C had finished

17. I wish I ..... the car keys.

A find                      B could find              C would find

18. The team ..... Saturday's match if they had played better.

A didn't lose              B hadn't lost              C wouldn't have lost

19. f I ..... you, I'd tell her the truth.

A am                      B were                      C had been

20. If the children .....their rooms, they can't go out to play.

A clean                      B don't clean              C hadn't cleaned

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COMMUNICATIVE GRAMMAR IN PRACTICE

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

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